Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1768.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ship Phœnix, capt. Grice, from Amsterdam,

2 boxes Siamois
3 do. Haarlem Stripas
3 do. Checks, No. 2
9 do. Sealing Wax
Cream Cheese in prime order for exportation
1 hhd. Hogs Bristles, 1st quality
2 do. do. 2d do.
3 do. Glue, and
12 chests first quality Red Crust

ALSO,

Just Received, via Baltimore, &c.

50 bales brown Ticklenburgs and hempen Linens
10 bales German Oznabrigs
30 bales brown Rolls and Hessins
25 bales Polish do. suitable for coffee and cotton bags
20 bales empty Bags
1 bale bleached Hessans
1 package Turkey Yarn
54 pieces Madrass Handkerchiefs
1 shoot Tapes, No. 13, 25, &c.
1 package cotton Lindseys
250 boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 14 by 16, 16 by 18, &c.
20 chests plain and flowered half pint, pint and quart Tumblers
20 chests Looking Glasses, assorted
4 large elegant do.
30 travelling Liquor cases
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
400 sides upper and soal Leather
A cargo of prime Mahogany
Several Anchors, from 4 to 12 cwt.
20 pipes old Port
A few quarter casks Sherry } WINES
60 cases White
200 boxes Claret
80 boxes Capers
300 small boxes Russia Soap
30 tierces Rice
50 casks Roll Brimstone
40 kegs yellow stone Ochre
15 kegs Pearl Barley
2 hogsheads Madder
1 chest assorted Quills
6 bales Writing Paper
10 chests Slates and Pencils
20 trunks Mens' and Womens' Shoes
60 Silver Watches
1 hhd Coffee Mills
2 do. fitting and blocking Twine
2 chests Nuremberg Toys
A few Demijohns
A quantity of stone pickling Pots

4 boxes of English Chariot and Chariot Harness, with plated ornaments in complete setts for 2, 4, or 6 horses, also Whips, Spurs, &c.

The above Goods are generally entitled to drawback, are suitable for the East-India market, and will be sold at reasonable prices and at the usual credit, by

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-street.
April 16. t&frat

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine.
30 Pipes of Port.
30 half Casks of Sherry.
30 Casks of Lisbon.
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

FOR SALE BY

John Skyrin

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson.
april 26 w&s2m

A Country Seat to Let.

NEAR the Frankford road, about four and a half miles from Philadelphia—the situation remarkably pleasant and healthy. Immediate possession may be had——Apply at No. 144 South Second Strete.
may 4. 3awtf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.
may 2. 3tawtf

FRESH TEAS.

MR. CHALK,
INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a
TEA WAREHOUSE
At his Circulating Library, No. 75 North Third street, where he will be happy to execute their Orders for fine-flavoured
IMPERIAL, HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON,
HYSON-SKIN,
SOUCHONG & BOHEA } TEAS,
On moderate terms.
Coffee, Chocolate and Loaf Sugar.
april 13. m&tf

Real Estate for Sale.

AT the Merchant's Coffee House on Monday evening the twenty-first instant, will be sold pursuant to an order form the Orphan's Court. A three story Brick House, twenty-four feet front on Great Dock-street and forty-two feet deep; together with the Lot twenty four feet by eighty-two feet deep, now in the tenure of Edward Pole, being part of the estate late of Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden deceased. The terms will be made known at the time of Sale, by

Isaac Snowden, Admnistrator.
Edward Pole, Auctioneer.
may 3. dtodeots

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth, upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
12aw3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
march 27. 2awtt5Jy

Germantown and Reading Turnpike Road Company.

THE Subscribers Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled, "An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for making an Artificial Road from the city of Philadelphia, through Germantown, by the rout of Chesnut Hill, to the twelve mile Stone on the Reading Road, and thence to Reading in the county of Berks," hereby give notice, that books are provided as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the company's stock on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of May next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, at the Tavern of William Buchois, in Germantown, at the Tavern of Jacob Berr, in Reading in the county of Berks, and at the Tavern of George Phleger, in Potts-Town in the county of Montgomery, on the same days, from ten o'clock in the morning, until two o'clock, P. M. on each day, when and where certain of the Commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions accordingly.

april 14th, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHEW, jun.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
SAMUEL BETTON,
GEORGE LOGAN,
JOHN FROMBERGER,
ISAAC FRANKS,
JOS HEISTER,
J. BOWER,
DANIEL ROSE,
SAMUEL LAVERTY,
GEORGE DOUGLASS, jun.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

N. B. Fifteen Dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.
april 17—todt30M

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that a Military Academy is opened in the Northern Liberties in the house formerly belonging to John Masters, esq. between the Germantown and Frankfort roads, North Second-street continued

By JOHN BARBER,

Late of the 60th British regiment of Foot and assistant Engineer to the Army acting in the West-Indies.

Where gentlemen will be taught the manual Exercise and made completely acquainted with all the duties of officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in camp, garrison and Quarters; the forms of regimental and field returns, detachments, rosters &c. &c. also the art of drawing plans, sections and geometrical elevations, the elements of tactics, gunnery and fortification.—A subscription list is left at the bar of the City-Tavern, where the terms and the outlines of the proposed regulations may be seen. The situation is extremely well adapted to the undertaking and eight acres of ground are set apart for the purpose.

N. B. Gentlemen from the Country boarded in the house if required.
may 10. drw2awim

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and, masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contracting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr G.

Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

ROBERT FIELD,

MINIATURE PAINTER,
Has removed to No. 106, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
may 2. drw

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 39, South Front Street,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has opened a Store for the sale of all kinds of TEAS, imported in the late arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, (as under) and which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms. It will be her constant endeavour to give satisfaction to those who please to favor her with their custom. Country stores will find it their advantage to deal with her, as she can at a moment's notice assort them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reasonable credit on approved notes.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea—Also, Coffee and Loaf Sugar for sale.

Sarah Eaton.
april 12 s&th.6w

Imported in the ship Phœnix,

Richard Grice, master, from Amsterdam,
A quantity of Linseed Oil, and
Two cases low priced Linen Checks
FOR SALE BY
George Pennock.
april 19. eotf

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States,
To both Houses of Congress,
May 9th, 1798.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

The second branch of this objection seems more to be relied on and comes forward in a more decisive shape, it is—That the U. States have abandoned the limit given to contraband by the law of nations, by their treaties with all other nations, and even by those of England with a greater part of the maritime powers.

The limit of contraband is supposed to have been extended by inserting in the catalogue naval stores and timber for ship-building.

To estimate rightly a charge so warmly made, it becomes indispensable to ascertain whether those articles are, independent of treaty, by the law of nations contraband of war: on this single point seems to rest the verity of the accusation.

It is regretted that those who have averred the negative have not been pleased to furnish authorities in support of the opinion they advance. Such authorities would have been considered with candor, and any conviction they might have produced would have been freely acknowledged. But no such authorities are furnished and it is believed that none exist.

America solicitous to confine as much as possible by common consent the list of contraband; but determined, however she might oppose its enlargement, not to attempt its diminution by force, was under the necessity of examining the subject, and of ascertaining the line of partition between the rights of neutrals and of belligerent powers.

As guides in such a search, she could only take the most approved writers on the law of nations. These are believed to class timber for ship-building and naval stores for the equipment of vessels, among articles admitted to be contraband of war. Vattel (B. 7. Sect. 112.) denes contraband goods to be "commodities particularly used in war: such are arms, military and naval stores, timber, horses, and even provisions in certain junctures, where there are hopes of reducing the enemy by famine." The treaty between France and Denmark, concluded in 1742 places tar, rosin, sails, hemp, cordage, masts and timber for ship-building on the catalogue of contraband: and Valin in his commentary on the marine ordinances of France (vol. 2. page 264.) says that "of right these articles are now contraband, and have been so from the commencement of the present century." In conformity with these opinions has been that of America; and if the law of nations was understood by the most approved jurists, she have not erred.

But the modern public law of nations, and modern treaties are said to have established a different rule. If the modern public law of nations has changed the principle, such change is yet unknown to the United States—it is much to be wished that more full and satisfactory information had been given in support of an opinion, a difference on which is alledged to have produced consequences so extremely calamitous.

It is not averred that the armed neutrality has constituted this modern public law. It is supposed that this cannot be averred, because France will never admit the right of a confederacy, whatever may be its power, to impose the law on those who are not parties to it. It is supposed also, that this cannot be averred for another reason. The members of the armed Neutrality had not themselves agreed upon the articles which should be deemed contraband. Russia, the power originating that celebrated, though short lived compact, published in 1780, the principles on which she would maintain the commerce of her subjects: one of these was that the articles of contraband should be regulated by the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

Afterwards, Denmark entered into a convention with Russia for maintaining generally the principles agreed upon, but on the subject of contraband in particular, Denmark adopted as the rule by which to be governed, her treaty of commerce with Great Britain concluded the 10th of July 1670, in the third article of which contraband goods are described to be "*any provisions of war*, as soldiers, arms, machines, cannon, ships, or other things of *necessary use in war.*" But by a convention concluded at London on the 4th of July 1780, between Great Britain and Denmark, to explain the treaty of commerce of 1670 between the two powers, "*Timber*, for *shipbuilding, tar, rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever serves directly for the equipment of a vessel*, unwrought iron and fir planks excepted," are declared to be contraband.

Denmark having in her convention with Russia adopted her treaty with England, made in 1670, as declaratory of those articles which she would consider as contraband, and having by her explanatory agreement with England substituted a particular enumeration of Articles for a general description of them, not as an amendment, but as an explanation of the treaty of 1670 has taken a different rule, in the very compact referred to as establishing a modern public law of nations, from that taken by Russia. The rule of Denmark classes among contraband precisely the same articles which are enumerated as such in the treaty between the United States and Britain, and which are only found in that enumeration, because it is believed that the law of nations has unquestionably so placed them. Sweden and Holland too, in acceding to the armed neutrality, adopt their own treaties as the rule, by which they will respectively be guided—There was then even among the parties to this agreement no fixed law of Contraband. Had the Potentates of Europe designed to establish permanently and generally the principles of the armed neutrality, the war which originated that Convention, would not have terminated without some general agreement concerning it: The efforts of Sweden to obtain a Congress for examining and terminating the different concerns both of the powers at war and of the neutral States could not have proved entirely abortive.

No argument then can be drawn from the armed neutrality in support of the position, that the modern public law of nations, relating to Contraband has been abandoned by the United States. No modern public law having been formed, the rule remains unchanged; and at the present moment as well as when the treaty with France was formed, is believed to ordain as Contraband the articles enumerated as such in the treaty with Britain.

But it is alleged that in this treaty the United States have abandoned the limits given to Contraband by their treaties with all other nations and even by those of England with a greater part of the maritime powers.

It is true that the United States desirous, of liberating commerce, have invariably seized every opportunity which presented itself to diminish or remove the shackles imposed on that of Neutrals. In pursuance of this policy, they have on no occasion hesitated to reduce the list of contraband, as between themselves and any nation consenting to such reduction. Their pre-existing treaties have been with nations as willing as themselves to change the old rule: and consequently a stipulation to that effect, being desired by both parties, has been made without difficulty. Each contracting party is deemed to have an equivalent for the Cession made, in the similar Cession it receives from the party with whom it contracts. Neither requires of the other as an additional consideration that it shall propagate by the sword the principles which form the basis of their private agreements and force unwilling nations to adopt them; Nor that it should decline to regulate by treaty its interests with any other nation which should refuse to accede to them; as little could either suppose that its particular contract contained any thing obligatory on others, or was capable of enlarging or diminishing their rights. The treaties of the United States then with other nations can only establish the limits of contraband, as between the contracting parties, and must leave that subject with nations not parties to the contract to the law which would have governed had such particular stipulation never been made. According to the existing state of things when the negociations between the United States, and Great-Britain were opened, naval stores and timber for ship-building, were as between America and Britain, contraband of war: they would have retained this character had the treaty never been made: they would have retained it had the treaty contained no provision on the subject. The United States were truly desirous of excluding them from the list, but Britain was unwilling to do so. Had the United States possessed the means of coercion, their established policy, founded on the basis of justice, and their own peculiar situation, forbid a resort to these means for any other purpose than the defence of their own rights, or a compliance with their own engagements. It was not a case in which force would have been deemed justiable; and the object, being unattainable by mutual consent, was unavoidably relinquished for the moment. Yet it was proper to enumerate the articles which were before contraband, and which continued to be so, because that enumeration notified to the merchants of the United States the hazard which their commodies would encounter on the seas, and because also it prevents those vexatious altercations which might otherwise have been produced by the efforts of one party to swell, and of the other to reduce the list.

If on the refusal of Britain to substitute any other rule concerning contraband, in the place of that established by the Law of Nations, France finds herself in a situation to be injured by an observance of her engagements with the United States, it is not the treaty with Britain, but that with France which has produced this situation. This was foreseen when that treaty was entered into, and did not prevent it. The stipulation concerning contraband was formed when France was at peace and America at war; although that state of things did not long continue, yet its continuance was by no means deemed impossible. Notwithstanding this, the Government of the United States has manifested a willingness to change this stipulation as well as that which respects enemies property in neutral bottoms, so soon as France complained of them: of this the letter from Mr. Randolp to Mr. Adet already quoted affords conclusive testimony.

It appears then on examining this objection to the treaty between the United States and Britain, that it has not added to the catalogue of contraband a single article; that it has ceded no privilege, has granted no right, and that it has not changed in the most minute circumstance the pre-existing situation of the United States in relation either to France or to Britain. Notwithstanding these truths, the Government of the United States has hastened to assure its former friend that, if the stipulations between them be found oppressive in practice, it is ready to

offer up these stipulations a willing sacrifice at the shrine of friendship.

In vain will you search in this procedure for "a known and evident sacrifice on the part of the United States of their connections with this Republic, and of the most essential and least contested prerogatives of neutrality." In vain will you search for evidence of their "having given to England, to the detriment of their first allies, the most striking mark of an unbounded condescension, by abandoning the limits given to contraband by the law of nations, by their treaties with all other nations, and even by those of England with the greater part of the maritime powers."

The United States feel these reproaches as conscious innocence feels the imputation of guilt.

SECONDLY. It is also alledged, that "the United States have consented to extend the denomination of contraband even to provisions. Instead of pointing out particularly, as all treaties do, the cases of the effective blockade of a place, as alone forming an exception to the freedom of this article, they have tacitly acknowledged the pretensions raised by England to create blockades in our colonies, and even in France, by the force of a bare proclamation."

The objections to this article shall be considered according to its letter, and according to its operations.

The objectionable words are, "and whereas the difficulty of agreening on the precise cases in which alone provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such, renders it expedient to provide against the inconveniences and misunderstandings which might thence arise. It is further agreed that whenever any such article, so becoming contraband according to the existing laws of nations, shall for that reason be seized, the same shall not be confiscated; but the owners thereof shall be speedily and completely indemnified; and the captors, or, in their default, the Government under whose authority they act, shall pay to the masters or owners of such vessels the full value of all such articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight and also the demurrage incident to such detention."

The admissions contained in this case are.

FIRST, That provisions are not generally contraband, and that

SECONDLY, They are sometimes contraband.

An effort was made to establish the precise cases in which alone they should be subject to seizure; but America would only consent to consider them as contraband in the case of an effective blockade, siege, or investment of a place; while on the part of England this strict interpretation of the rule was not admitted:—but it was contended that provisions became contraband when there were reasonable hopes of reducing the enemy by famine. In this opposition of sentiment to what have the United States consented? "To extend the denomination of contraband even to provisions," "to acknowledge tacitly the pretensions raised by England to create blockades in your colonies, and even in France, by the force of a bare proclamation?" "In a word, to have commerce only with England?" Reconsider the words themselves and it will require no comment to prove how inapplicable to them are these assertions. The clause complained of, having stated the admission of the difficulty already mentioned, proceeds to say: "It is further agreed that whenever any such articles, so becoming contraband according to the laws of nations, shall for that reason be seized, the same shall not be confiscated, but the owners thereof shall be speedily and completely indemnified."

It is too clear to admit of contestation that this clause does not declare provisions to be contraband, or admit of their seizure in any other case than when, "according to the existing law of nations, they should become contraband;" in such case the right to seize them is not given by this article, but it is admitted by France and by all the world to exist independent of treaty. In such case they would have been seized had this stipulation never been entered into; and would have been confiscated also. The only alteration, which is by the letter of the clause produced in the law of nations, is to exempt from confiscation goods which under that law would have been subject to it.

But it has been suspected to have an object and an operation in practice different from its letter. It has been suspected to cover a design to admit substantially certain principles with respect to blockades which in theory are denied.

Incapable of duplicity, America, with the pride of conscious integrity, repels this insinuation, and courts an investigation of the facts on which it is founded.

The government of the United States and that of Britain, having construed the law of nations differently in this respect, each would have acted upon its own opinion of that law: the privateers of England would have seized as contraband any goods deemed such in their courts of admiralty; and the government of the United States would have reclaimed such goods, and would have supported the demand in such a manner as its own judgment dictated. This procedure is not changed. The right to make such reclamations has not been relinquished, nor has the legality of the seizure in any other case than that of an attempt to enter a place actually invested, been in any degree admitted.

It is true, that the British government renewed the order concerning provisions about the time of the ratification of this treaty; but it is not less true, that the government of the United States manifested a firm resolution to submit to no such construction, and remonstrated so seriously against it as to produce a revocation of the order. Nor is this all: claims for provisions seized in cases of a mere proclamation-blockade have been actually made, and have been actually decided in favor of the claimants. The British government has acquiesced under such decisions by paying the sums awarded. These sums were not limited to a reasonable profit on the price of the commodity seized, but were regulated by its price at the port of destination, and consequently the actual as well as avowed principle of such decisions was, that the goods seized had not become contraband "according to the existing law of nations."

The intention of the government then, and the practice under the article, are in direct opposition to these injurious suspicions, the indulgence of which has produced such pernicious effects. It is even believed that the decision on this subject will be one step towards the establishment of that principle for which America has never ceased to contend. It is also believed, and has ever been believed that the article objected to would have a necessary tendency to increase, and did in fact increase the quantity of provisions imported from America into France and her colonies. The American commerce, being entirely in the hands of individuals, is consequently conducted by them according to their own views of particular advantage, they will unquestionably endeavor to supply the highest market, unless restrained from doing so by other considerations which render it unadvisable to attempt such a supply. In their calculation, the risk of reducing the market is too important an item to be passed over or forgotten. Every diminution of this risk adds to the number of those who will attempt the supply; and consequently a knowledge that the voyage, should it even fail by the seizure of the vessel, would yet be profitable, must increase the number of those who would make it.

It is plain then, that this article admits the seizure of provisions in no situation where they were not before seizable; and encourages their transportation to France and her colonies, by diminishing the risk of such transportation.

It is also complained of, that this treaty has not, "as all treaties do, pointed out particularly the cases of the effective blockade of a place," as alone forming an exception to the freedom of provisions.

Articles in a treaty can only be inserted by consent. The United States therefore can never be responsible for not having inserted an article to which the other contracting party would not assent. They may refuse to make any change in the existing state of things prejudicial to themselves or to other powers; and they have refused to make any such change. But it is not in their power to insert, as by common consent, an article, though merely declaratory of a principle which they considered as certainly existing, and which they mean to support if such common consent be unattainable. All that can be done in such a case, is to leave the principle unimpaired, reserving entirely the right to assert it. This has been done; the principle was left unimpaired, and has been since successfully asserted.

The United States are at all times truly solicitous to diminish as much as possible the list of contraband. It is their interest, in common with all other nations whose policy is peace, to enlarge, so far as they can be enlarged, the rights of neutrals. This interest is a sure guarantee for their using those means which they think calculated to effect the object, and which a just regard to their situation will permit. But they must be allowed to pursue the object in such a manner as may comport with that situation.—While they surrender no actual right, in preserving which there is a common interest; while they violate no pre-existing engagement, and these they have not surrendered or violated, they must judge exclusively for themselves how far they will or ought to go in their efforts to acquire new rights, or establish new principles. When they surrender this privilege, they cease to be independent, and they will no longer deserve to be free. They will have surrendered into other hands the most sacred of deposits—the right of self-government; and instead of the approbation they will merit the contempt of the world.

Those parts of the treaty between the United States and Britain, which have been selected by France as injurious to her, have now been examined. The undersigned are too well convinced that they in no degree justify the enmity they are alledged to have produced, not to rely on a candid reconsideration of them as a sure mean of removing the impressions they are supposed to have made.

Before this subject is entirely closed, one other objection will be noticed. The very formation of a commercial treaty with England seems to be reprobated as furnishing just cause of offence to France; and Mr. Adet has permitted himself to say, "It was a little matter only to allow the English to avail themselves of the advantages of our treaty: it was necessary to assure those to them by the aid of a contract which might serve at once as a reply to the claims of France, and as peremptory motives for refusals; the true cause of which it was requisite incessantly to disguise to her under specious pretexts. Such was the object of Mr. Jay's mission to London; such was the object of a negociation enveloped from its origin in the shadow of mystery, and covered with the veil of dissimulation."

Passing over this extraordinary language, the undersigned, being only desirous of producing accommodation by the exhibition of truth, will consider the opinion which is obliquely hinted, and the fact which is directly averred.

The practice of forming commercial treaties is so universal among other nations, having any commercial intercourse with each other, that it seems unnecessary to discuss their utility. The right to form those treaties has been so universally asserted and admitted, that it seems to be the inseparable attribute of sovereignty, to be questioned only by those who question the right of a nation to govern itself, and to be ceded only by those who are prepared to cede their independence.

But the prosperity of the United States is, in a peculiar degree, promoted by external commerce. A people almost exclusively agricultural have not within themselves a market for the surplus produce of their labor, or a sufficient number and variety of articles of exchange to supply the wants of the cultivation: they cannot have an internal, which will compensate for the loss of an external commerce: they must search abroad for manufactures, for many other articles which contribute to the comfort and convenience of life, and they must search abroad also for a market for that large portion of the productions of their soil, which cannot be consumed at home. The policy of a nation thus circumstanced, must ever be to encourage external commerce, and to open to itself every possible market for the disposition of its superfluities, and the supply of its wants. The commercial and manufacturing character and capacities of England must turn into that channel a considerable portion of the commerce of any nation under the circumstances of the United States. It is a market too important and too valuable to be voluntarily closed; in consequence a considerable portion of their commerce has taken that direction, and a continual solicitude has been manifested to regulate and secure it by contract. To abolish this commerce, or to refuse to give it permanence and security by fair and equal stipulations would be a sacrifice which no nation ought to require, and which no nation ought to make. In forming her treaty of amity and commerce with the United States, France claimed no such prerogative. That treaty declares the intention of the parties to be, "to fix in an equitable and permanent manner the rules which ought to be followed relative to the correspondence and commerce, which the two parties desire to establish between their respective countries, states and subjects;" and that "they have judged that the said end could not be better obtained than by taking for the basis of their agreement the most perfect equality and reciprocity; and by carefully avoiding all those burthensome preferences, which are usually sources of debate, embarrassment and discontent; by leaving also each party at liberty to make respecting commerce and navigation, those interior regulations which it shall find most convenient to itself, and by founding the advantages of commerce solely upon reciprocal utility, and the just rules of free intercourse, reserving withal to each party the liberty of admitting at its pleasure other nations to a participation of the same advantages." The treaty itself contains no stipulation in any degree contradictory to those declarations of the preamble, or which could suggest a suspicion that under these declarations was concealed a wish to abridge the sovereignty of the United States with respect to treaties, or to control their interests in regard to commerce. In forming a commercial treaty with Britain therefore, in which no peculiar privilege is granted, the government of the United States believed itself to be transacting a business exclusively its own, which could give umbrage to none, and which no other nation on earth would consider itself as having a right to interfere in. There existed consequently no motive for concealing from France, or any other power, that the negociation of Mr. Jay might or might not terminate in a commercial treaty. The declaration therefore was not made; nor is it usual for nations about to enter into negociations, to proclaim to others the various objects to which those negociations may possibly be directed. Such is not, nor has it ever been the practice of France. To suppose a necessity or a duty on the part of one government thus to proclaim all its views, or to consult an other with respect to its arrangement of its own affairs, is to imply a dependence to which no government ought willingly to submit. So far as the interests of France might be involved in the negociation, the instructions given to the negociator were promptly communicated. The minister of this republic was informed officially that Mr. Jay was instructed not to weaken the engagements of the United States to France. Further information was neither to have been required or expected: indeed that which was given furnished reason to suppose that one of the objects of the negociation with Great Britain was a commercial treaty. Why then such unnecessary and unmerited sarcasms against a cautious and unoffending ally? Those objects which she pursued were such as an independent nation might legitimately pursue, and such as America never had dissembled, and never deemed it necessary to dissemble her wish to obtain. Why should an effort be made to impress France with an opinion, that Mr. Jay was not authorised to negociate a commercial treaty with Britain, when the fixed opinion of America had ever been that France could not be and ought not to be dissatisfied with the formation of such a treaty? Why should the minister of France have been informed officially that Mr. Jay was especially instructed not to weaken the engagements of the United States to France, if it was intended to convince that minister that his powers did not extend to subjects in any degree connected with those engagements? To what purpose should the government of the United States have practiced a deception deemed by itself totally unnecessary, and which its utmost efforts could not long continue? It requires an equal degree of folly and vice to practice an useless fraud wich must inevitably and immediately be detected, and the detection of which must expose its author to general infamy, as well as the enmity of those on whom the fraud had been practised. These considerations ought to have produced some hesitation concerning the fact. The testimony in support of it ought to have been very positive and very unexceptionable before it received implicit faith. It should have been very clear that there was no mistake, no misunderstanding concerning the information communicated, before the charge was made in such terms as the minister of France has been pleased to employ; but the testimony is believed to be satisfactory, that the government of the United States has not endeavored to impress in France any opinion on this subject which the fact of the case did not warrant. The declaration of Mr. Randolph, made July 8th, 1795, is full on this point. It is in these words: "I never could with truth have informed the French minister, that the mission, as set forth in the President's message to the senate, contemplated only an adjustment of our complaints; if by this phrase it be intended to exclude commercial arrangements. I could have no reason for saying so, since the French republic could have had nothing to do with our commercial arrangements, if they did not derogate from her rights: it could have answered no purpose when so short a time would develope the contrary—I never did inform the French minister as is above stated.

"The only official conversation which I recollect with Mr. Fauchet upon this subject was when I communicated to him, with the President's permission, that Mr. Jay was instructed not to weaken our engagements to France, neither then nor at any other time in official, or unofficial conversation, did I ever say to him that nothing of a commercial nature was contemplated, or that nothing but the controversies under the old treaty and the spoliations were contemplated.

"Mr. Fauchet sometime ago said to me that he understood from what I said that Mr. Jay was not authorized to treat of commercial matters. I told him that he misunderstood me, no letter has ever passed upon this subject."

If then Mr. Randolph did give Mr. Fauchet the information contended for, it is plain that he never was authorized to do so; but the considerations already detailed render it infinitely more probable that Mr. Fauchet has misunderstood Mr. Randolph, than that Mr. Randolph has misinformed Mr. Fauchet.

The undersigned have taken, they trust, a correct view of the leading and influential measures adopted by the government of the United States: they have endeavoured to state with plainness and with candor the motives which have occasioned the adoption of those measures, and the operation they are believed to have. They have shewn that if America is to be reproached with partialities, irreconcileable with her neutral situation, it is not by France that those reproaches ought to made. They have been induced to take this review by a hope which they cannot relinquish without regret, that it may contribute to efface impressions which misrepresentation may have made, and to take from the attention and conduct of the government they represent that false colouring which unfriendly pencils have so profusely bestowed upon them. They are anxious still to cherish an hope, that by exposing frankly and sincerely, the sentiments which have hitherto guided their nation, they may restore dispositions on the part of France compatible with the continuance of those sentiments.

Complaints have been made that in the application in particular cases of those general principles, which the neutral station of the United States rendered indispensible, inconveniences and vexations which were unavoidable have been sometimes sustained. These complaints have been separately and fully discussed.

The undersigned persuade themselves, that the explanations which have been given respecting them, if not entirely satisfactory, have yet been such as to prove the good faith and upright intentions which never ceased to direct the conduct of the United States.

If notwithstanding this good faith and the purity of these intentions, the difficulty of their situation has in any case produced even an involuntary departure from those principles by which they professed to be guided, they are ready to consider that case and to repair any fault which may inadvertently have been committed. With these dispositions on their part, with this consciousness of having never ceased to merit the friendship and esteem of the French nation, with a conviction that a temperate and thorough view of the past cannot fail to remove prejudices not warranted by facts, the United States have relied confidently on the justice of France for a discontinuance and reparation of those serious and heavy injuries, which have been accumulated on them.

(To be continued.)

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

FATAL RENCOUNTRE.

In consequence of a publication which appeared in the Argus of Saturday last, containing some remarks on James Jones, Esq. which were deemed of a disrespectful nature, this gentleman demanded of Mr. Greenleaf, the publisher of that paper, the name of the author, who gave up as such Mr. Brockholst Livingston. A fracas took place on Tuesday evening, on the battery, between Mr. Jones, and Mr. Livingston; in consequence thereof, those gentlemen we are informed, met yesterday afternoon at Hoboecken on the Jersey side of the Hudson; and it is with extreme regret we have to add that a wound received by Mr. J. in the groin, which opened a main artery, proved in a few minutes fatal to that respectable and worthy character.

The following article is copied from the Cork Herald of March 21st, received by the Chesapeake, Capt. Waddell,

Extract of a letter from Dublin, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 19, 1798.

"A Vessel which sailed yesterday from Liverpool, and arrived here at three o'cloch this day, brought the London Papers of last Friday, which are later than those by the Packet. They state from authority that the entire Fleet, which was sailing for Toulon and Brest, consisting of Seven Frigates and upwards of sixty Sail of Transports, with Provisions and Stores had been All taken or sunk, by Sir John B. Warren. As this may not have reached you by the regular course of the post on Wednesday, I write this to convey the earliest information."

Verbal accounts state, that on the 17th March (St. Patricks day) a general Massacre was to have taken place in Ireland; but a timely discovery, and apprehension of part of the chiefs, prevented the horrid deed.

Capt. Davis, arrived at Boston from London, informs, that March 25, off Ireland, he spoke a British fishing vessel, just out of port, the Captain of which said, that news had been received of the capture of three French frigates and forty transports on their way from Dunkirk to Brest, by a British squadron.

United States, *Pennsylvania District.* } *ss.*

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the Honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee-House in the City of Philadelphia on Wednesday the 16th May instant, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Brigantine called the

CHARLOTTE,

With all and singular her tackle apparel and furniture, as they now are—The said Brigantine having been condemned to pay the mariners wages &c.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshall's Office, May 10, 1798. }

N. B. The inventory may be seen at my office.

WANTED

A Good Cook—also a Man

Servant who understands House work. None but of good character need apply—Enquire at this office. 6t may 2

TO RENT,

A good three story House,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. april 20—3aw3w

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT

For the Relief of Obadiah Brown.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and he is hereby directed to place upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, at the rate and proportion of one fourth of a pension, the name of Obadiah Brown, late a private Soldier, who has been returned as an invalid by the Judge of the District of New-York, pursuant to an act of Congress, passed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, intituled "an act to regulate claims to invalid pensioners."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said pension shall be estimated at the same rate, receivable on the same condition, and payable in the same manner, in all respects, as directed in like cases, by an act, passed at the present session, intituled, "an act directing the Secretary at War to place certain persons on the pension list."

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 4, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Directing the payment of a detachment of militia, for services performed in the year one thousand seven and ninety-four, under Major James Ore.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officers be, and they are hereby authorized to settle the accounts of the militia who served on an expedition commanded by major James Ore against the lower Cherokee Indians, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; and that the same be paid out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 8, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To continue in force, a part of an act respecting the compensation to the officers and mariners of the Revenue Cutters.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first section of an act passed the sixth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, intituled, "an act making further provision relative to the revenue cutters," be, and the same is hereby continued in force to the end of the next session of Congress.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 8, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

New Publication.

A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited

ADDRESS,

Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,

"What is our Situation?

AND

What our Prospects?"

A few Pages for Americans.

For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,

Corner of Chesnut and Second streets.

And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chesnut str

(Price three sixteenths of a dollar)

Extract from the above.

"When hour by hour we are yielding point by point; relinquishing one right to day and preparing to sacrifice another tomorrow, these generous friends tread rapidly on our steps, and every new concession but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more insolent by uninterrupted success, and timid submission invites depredation--Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appease the rage of unresisted hostility? No *civilized* nation has ever before been guilty of such outrage and insolence, no free nation has ever before endured them."

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

Caraccas Cocoa.

Henry Philips,

No. 112, South Fourth Street.

april 23

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *May* 11.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States again went into a committee of the whole on the bill for authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army, together with the amendments proposed to it by a select committee; when the consideration of Mr. Gallatin's motion for striking out the first section being resumed, a debate took place which continued till half past four o'clock. The question was taken and negatived 47 to 44. The committee then rose, and had leave to sit again.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Bache has denounced our government, and threatened us with war and vengeance from the "*great nation*" as the French now stile THEMSELVES, because the dispatches from our envoys have been published, at the same he takes unwearied pains to shew that the French government is in no degree implicated in those dispatches! What, the *great nation* go to war with the United States for exposing the villainies of private swindlers!

—

When the Jacobin faction knew nothing of the instructions to our envoys to France, their organ, the Aurora, was incessantly abusing the executive for not giving such as were competent to the object. The detestable calumniators went so far as to say that they contained directions the reverse of what now appears to be the fact. Since their publication, neither candor, honor nor honesty have extorted a confession of these attempts to deceive the people. Let memory do its office, and it will be found that time is continually proving the falsehoods of these traytors.

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A correspondent asks the scribblers of the Aurora, whether they are prepared to give the lie to Mr. Gerry, when he asserts that the French minister Talleyrand Perigord, the organ of the directory, substantially confirmed the propositions of the persons now called swindlers.

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A second edition of Gallatin's speech, WITH A COPIOUS APPENDIX NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED, is on sale at the office of the FRENCH PAPER—It is in this way that the agents of the directory increase and disseminate their poison,—publishing what was never spoken, as speeches uttered in congress. We believe the hour is at hand, when these foreign gentry will make their last speeches in this country: they will be turned off,—but not hanged.

—

MR. FENNO,

We hear the vile incendiary Bache, in company on Wednesday with Dr. Leib, was disseminating his political poison among the citizens of the Northern Liberties, and announced his intention of having a Jacobinical festival at the Falls of Schuylkill on Saturday, where he intended to descant upon the answer of the President to the address of the Youth of this city—You may therefore expect to see a long list of hellish toasts, drank on the occasion, on Monday next, inserted in his shameless Aurora.

—

MR. FENNO,

Bache, whilst other people were observing the Fast Day, yesterday (except a few Jacobins) as every good man ought to do, was circulating his vehicle of sedition and lies, his newspaper. He undertakes to make a statement of the poll at the late Southwark election: his return I believe is not correct as to numbers; and as to the political sentiments of some of the candidates, it is false; for Mr. Pierce, Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Shed are well known to be Federalists—If such are anti-republican, I know not what he means by republican. In his this morning's paper, he brags of the Southwark and New York elections, as shewing the sentiments of the people at this time: as to the Southwark police election the Federalists thought it so unimportant who were elected commissioners, that scarcely any of them attended the election, and those merely to shew that there was an opposition *to some* of their ticket, whilst the Jacobins had forty or fifty of their creatures circulating their ticket, with their usual knavish schemes—They were industrious indeed, when there *was little or no opposition*, well remembering the defeat they suffered at Israel's election.

Another reason, Mr. Fenno, I must give you—The supporters of government knew that Mr Shed, Mr. Hutton (who was also in the federal ticket) and Mr. Pierce, were Federalists. Had the government side thought it worth while to contest the election, they no doubt could have succeeded—witness their success in the choice of a Federal Constable (in opposition to a violent Jacobin) although the faction had been at work for a month before. So much for Southwark——As to the New York election, I have little to say: the returns of that (election) are not to be published before the end of this month. I know not how Ben can lie by anticipation; he knows not that Livingston has got his election, or if so, by more than a majority of one vote. He thinks no doubt it is best for him to keep up his trade, and better to tell lies in time, than to be deprived of telling them at all, which I think is morally impossible for him to do, if he holds *(as he must do)* to his friend Dr. Priestley's Creed of *Necessitarianism*, or transports himself to his dear masters in France, where he would stand a good chance of being rewarded for his fidelity to them with laying on his back on a plank and dying as an Atheist ought to die, with the National Razor to his sinful gullet.

A SOUTHWARK FEDERALIST.

May 10,

—

Bache's Bordentown Communication.

MR. FENNO,

As I have always deemed it unnecessary to contradict any *fact* stated in Bache's paper, I should have taken no notice of the *Communication* in that paper from Bordentown, if I had not been informed it has been taken up by some New-York papers. This Bordentown communication is a plain, flat, democratic falshood. It is certain it came from one of three men in that village, all of whom are the devoted disciples of Tom Paine in religion, morals and politics, it is not therefore surprising that *the truth is not in them*. You may be assured that we shall endeavor to trace this communication to its author, and expose him as he ought to be. In the address to Congress that went from Burlington county, above one hundred signers were procured from this place and its vicinity.

Bordentown.

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Bache in his paper of this morning says, "it was early foretold that the insidious recommendation of a British Printer to the Youth of this city, to wear a cockade would be attended with disagreeable consequences. The prediction has been in a degree verified; tumultuous meetings and riots took place towards dark but they were fortunately not attended with any serious consequences." No misrepresentation is too gross for Bache, or does he mean that it was by the recommendation of the British printer a number of people with French cockades in their hats met in a tumultuous and riotous manner in the State-House Yard—Will he be so good as to tell us also, by whose recommendation the magistracy interfered and sent the most disorderly of the cockade gentry to prison—a number of people with French cockades in their hats parade the streets, on the fast-day, go to the most public place in the City—insult those who have professed their devotion to their country's cause and behave in so disorderly a manner that the magistrates are obliged to interfere to suppress them. Bache with his usual effrontery ascribes to the Badge which distinguishes Americans the tumult of Wednesday evening, when he well knows that what took place was begun by the persons wearing French cockades, and ended by the magistrates sending to prison as many of those persons as did not escape either by flight or taking the cockades out of their hats—as this was the badge (the badge of a nation who have been plundering and insulting us for a long time past) by which they thought proper to distinguish themselves. Bache cannot have the credit of meaning this badge when he says, "the scenes of yesterday should be a warning and teach our citizens to discard a badge which can only tend to mark divisions among us and increase the heat of party spirit:" Yet with respect to their badge he would have been silent.—No, he means that we should discard the badge that distinguishes Americans from the enemies of America. But why discard this badge? Can there be a division of sentiment upon the propriety of resolving to defend ourselves? If there be, then it is essential that this division be known previously and that true Americans be distinguished from the partizans of France; but I am persuaded that so small is the number of these people and such their impotence that it cannot be justly said there is is a division among us—how weak they are was so fully demonstrated on Wednesday that no further attempts of the kind are to be apprehended. This is the last effort of the boasted *diplomatic skill* of the French Directory here, and so clumsy a piece of business have their principal agents made of it that in all probability they will not be tho't worthy of their hire. Bache disseminates the atheistical principles of Paine—publishes forged letters of general Washington accuses him of assassination—accuses the Secretary of State of taking a bribe—blushes not when his falsehoods are detected and exposed—endeavours to ridicule the age of our President. This same Bache dares to take within his polluted lips the awful name of God, of that God whose holy religion he has endeavoured to subvert; he has the front to talk of the good of his country whose peace and happiness he has labored to destroy. He has sounded the lowest depths of human depravity, and now exhibits to the world an example of wickedness that no man of his years ever arrived at before. Let none attempt to describe him—language is too weak—no combination of words will come so near to expressing every thing that is monstrous in human nature as *BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE.* Let him sink into contempt, and let oblivion cover him.

AMERICUS.

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THE GALLED JADE WILL WINCE.

The foreign faction seem to consider the alien bill, now pending, as the ruin of all their hopes; and the lamentations of their prophet, proclaimed in the Aurora of this morning, was any additional argument required to explain and enforce the expediency and necessity of such a bill, ought to convince every lover of his country, and every friend to American independence, that the safety of the United States is intimately connected with its immediate adoption.

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Married, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. Robert Jones Heath formerly of Virginia, to Miss Hannah Linn, of this city.

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We are informed, that William North, Esq. is appointed by the Executive of this State, a Senator of the United States, vice J. S. Hobart, appointed District Judge.

(Albany Gaz.)

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FROM NEWBURYPORT.

To the President of the United States.

SIR.

THE inhabitants of the town of Newburyport, fully impressed with the present important crisis of public affairs, are prompted no less by a sense of duty than by their own feelings, to express those sentiments which the occasion so naturally inspires in the breast of every American. From the long experience of your conduct in the many public offices to which you have been called by your own country, they feel the most perfect confidence in your wisdom, integrity and patriotism; and they with cheerfulness declare their entire approbation of your attempt to adjust all existing disputes with the French Republic by an amicable negociation; of that spirit of conciliation which dictated your instructions to our ministers; and of the principles of justice on which they were founded. They learn with equal indignation and astonishment that this spirit of conciliation has been repelled with contempt, that these principles of justice have been disregarded, and that a heavy tribute, with humiliating concessions on our part, have been proposed to us in a manner arbitrary and unfriendly, as the price at which we must purchase the right of being heard. The inhabitants of this town duly appreciate the blessings of peace and neutrality, but they will never complain at the loss of those blessings when constrained to sacrifice them to honor, the dignity and the essential interests of their country. They consider the present interesting state of public affairs as a solemn appeal to the hearts of all independent Americans, and a call on them to come forward with unanimity and firmness, in support of the government and the men of their choice—to resist with becoming dignity any vain attempt to derogate from our common sovereignty, or to degrade our national character from the rank it now justly holds among nations—to convince the world that we are alike uninfluenced by corruption and by fear—and that we will not be a divided people, the miserable slaves of a foreign power, or the despicable tools of foreign influence.

Impressed with these sentiments, and relying with full confidence on the wisdom and patriotism of every branch of government they take this occasion solemnly to pledge their lives and fortunes to support the measures judged necessary by the President & Congress, to preserve and secure the happiness, the dignity, and the essential interest of the United States.

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ANSWER.

To the inhabitants of Newburyport.

GENTLEMEN,

The address of the inhabitants of the ancient, populous and wealthy town of Newburyport, passed without a dissentient voice at a late meeting as certified by your selectmen, and presented to me by your representative in congress, Mr. Bartlett does me great honor.

The astonishment and indignation you express at the contempt with which a spirit of conciliation has been repelled, your resolution never to complain at the loss of the blessings of peace and neutrality, when constrained to sacrifice them to the honor, dignity and essential interest of your country; to resist with becoming dignity any vain attempt to derogate from our common sovereignty or to degrade our national character, from the rank it now justly holds among nations, to convince the world that you are alike uninfluenced by corruption and by fear, that you are not a divided people the miserable slaves of foreign influence—do equal honor to your hearts and judgment.

Your reliance, with full confidence on the wisdom and patriotism of every branch of the government and the solemn pledge, of your lives and fortunes to support the measures of the legislature and administration, to preserve and secure the happiness, dignity and essential interest of the United States; are all the assurances which the best of governments could desire from the best of citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 8th, 1798.

—

☞ A charity sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Neale, next Sunday, in St. Mary's Church at ten o'clock A. M. for the benefit of the poor-school of said church.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS.

Schr. Chloe Ann, Fitzhugh, Norfolk 4
Jolly Sailor, Burrows, N. Carolina 4
Aurora, Coffin, do. 5
Peggy, Thomas, Richmond 4
Jupiter, Berbank, New-York 6
Nancy, Wilson, Georgetown, S. C. 8
At the Fort.
Brig George, Hall, Port de Paix 12
Schr. Nancy, Golding, Aux Cayes 26
Maria Matilda, Morse, Havauna

CLEARED.

Ship Dominick Terry, Fleming, Hamburgh
Gen. Washington, Lark, St. Thomas
Brig West-Indian, Wilson, Maderia
Active, Bingham, New-Orleans
Swift, Brown, St. Croix
Jane, Vansise, Cape-Francois
Enterprize, Langdon, Jamaica
Schr. Dick, Ellibridge, Cape-Francois
Sally, Day, Boston
Sloop Dey of Algiers, Tremmels, Martinico
Eagle, Dimock, St. Croix
Eagle, Smith, St. Kitts

Brig Molly, Kilby, from hence, has arrived at Cape-Francois, via St Thomas.

Capt. Hardy, of the America, spoke, 21st March. in the mouth of the Elbe, the brig Lydia, Rowland, 47 days from Boston, all well. April 25, lat. 36, 47, long. 66, the ship Sisters, Stokes, out 7 days from Charleston to Hamburgh, all well.

The brig George, Hall, left at Port de Paix, the 25th ult. the Brig Eliza, O'Connor, of Philadelphia, vessel and cargo condemned; Schooner Patriot, Hammet, do. do. had Petitioned for a new trial, which was granted and expected, that she would be cleared; Sloop Perfect. Vanneck, do. do. and several others, belonging to different ports.

The George, on her passage home, was boarded by two British vessels and well treated.

The Nancy, Golding, from Aux-Cayes, spoke, off the Platform, the brig Mercury, Bennet, of this port, bound to Leogane; but a British frigate came out the Mole, and both vessels went up the Bite together.

Ship Thomas Chalkley, Clark, from hence, has arrived at Surinam

New-York, January 10.

By the ship Chesapeake, capt. Waddell, arrived yesterday in 58 days from Bristol, and 44 days from Cork. we have received papers to March 21. and London papers to the 12th.

This vessel was one of the fleet under the convoy which we have received account of by the arrival of the ship Herald, at Boston but lost sight of the fleet on the 7th April.

April 11, spoke the brig Columbia, of this port. Geo. Coffin, master, out 18 days from Rotterdam, in lat. 43, 30, long 18, 30.

May 4, spoke the brig Sally, of Savannah, bound to Glasgow, out 10 days, lat. 39 30, long. 68.

In the Chesapeake came passengers,
Arthur Noble, Esq,
Mr. and Mrs Barnett and child.
Mrs Dixon,
Mr. James Willcocks,
Mr. Alexander Walker, jun.
Mr. Alexander Walker, youngest.
Mr. Thomas Cottrell,
Capt. Robert Adamson.

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD.

may 2 d2w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 30.

Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session 37 to 25.

The bill directing payment to a detachment of militia for services performed in the year 1794, under Major James Ore, was read the third time and passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill empowering certain officers and others to administer oaths, were taken up and agreed to.

Mr. THATCHER, from the committee on the subject of Post Office and Post Roads, reported that the committee did not consider it expedient to make any alteration at present in the act passed in the last winter session, establishing Post Offices and Post Roads. Report to lie on the table.

Mr. BULLOCK presented two petitions from the freeholders and others of Staunton and Taunton, in Massachusetts, against the arming of merchants vessels, and generally against any measures which might lead to war. They had the same course with other petitions of the like nature.

On motion of Mr. OTIS, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary, and in addition to an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt; and after some discussion, and several amendments made, the committee rose, was discharged from a farther consideration of the subject, and the bill was recommitted.

Mr. RUTLEDGE called for the reading of the bill from the Senate to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be purchased or built a number of small vessels, to be equipped as gallies, or otherwise. It was read, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. The number of vessels is not to exceed ten, and the money to be appropriated not to exceed 80,000 dollars.

Mr. IMLAY presented certain resolutions agreed upon at a public meeting at Monmouth in New-Jersey, approbatory of the measures of the Executive, and expressive of determinations to support all the acts of the Government. Referred as usual.

A bill was received from the Senate for the relief of Joseph Nourse, and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. LIVINGSTON, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petitions of Alexander Macomb and William Edgar. These petitioners, it appears, were purchasers of certain lands in the North-western Territory, sold at New-York in 1787, under the ordiance of Congress of the 20th of May, 1785. The memorialists having neglected to pay the instalments according to the terms of the Constitution, the first payment which they made became forfeited.—They request that Congress will either permit them now to accomplish the payment of the purchase money on the original terms, and thus obtain a grant of the whole quantity of land purchased, or a provision by law to grant to them so much of the said land as will be in the proposition which the sum heretofore paid bears to the whole amount of the purchase money. Several of the lots for which these persons made their contract having been sold at Pittsburgh, in pursuance of the act of the 18th of May, 1796, the committee states, that if the prayer of the petition should be granted, it will be necessary to indemnify the purchasers by granting other lots of equivalent value. But as the petitioners have shewn no reason why they did not fulfil their contract, excepting that their funds were otherwise employed, and as the United States must have incurred considerable expences in the negociation when the contract was first made, the committee of claims can find no reason why the forfeiture to which the petitioners have subjected themselves by the terms of their contract, should be remitted; they therefore report it as their opinion; that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted. The whole purchase money was 88,764 dollars; one third, viz. 29,669 dollars had been paid and by the contract forfeited.

This report was advocated by Messrs. D. FOSTER, BAYARD, MACON, and ALLEN; and opposed by Messrs. LIVINGSTON, and HARPER. It was agreed to, there being 51 votes in its favour. The house concurred.

On motion of Mr. HARPER, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Captain Thomas Lewis. The petitioner prays for extra pay as an Aid-du-Camp to General Wayne, for a certain time. The committee report that the General had already two Aids (which was all he was entitled to) and that it was a settled principle with respect to the army, not to pay an officer in two capacities. As it appeared by the discussion, that Captain Lewis had been employed by General Wayne as an additional Aid, and that the principle spoken of by the committee of claims had heretofore been departed from, the report of the committee was disagreed to, and a resolution directing the Accounting Officers to settle his account, was agreed to. The house concurred in the report and a bill was directed to be brought in accordingly.

Mr. SEWALL moved that the committee of the whole on the state of the union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill authorizing the President of the United States to raise a Provisional Army, in order that it might be referred to a select committee. Agreed, and

On motion of Mr. SITGREAVES, it was referred to the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country.

Mr. SEWALL said, as Mr. LIVINGSTON, who was a member of the committee just named, had obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session, it would be necessary to add a member to that committee in his place.

Agreed, and Mr. BROOKS was added.

Mr. DAVIS moved to meet in future at ten o'clock, instead of eleven in the morning.—The motion was lost, only 21 for it.

Adjourned.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.
A quantity of very excellent LOGWOOD
NOW LANDING AT THEIR WHARF.
may 10. 3awtf

For Sale,
A good situation for a Country SEAT,
Forty acres of Land,
On the Old York road, within sight of Germantown, and about five miles from the city; the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.
For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his Office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.
4th mo. 3d. tu&f11t

FEDERAL GRENADIERS.

☞ The gentlemen composing this new corps, as also all those disposed to join it, are requested to assemble on Monday evening, May 14, at Ogden's tavern, in Chesnut near Third-Street.

N. B. Gentlemen of grenadier-size are particularly invited.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Youth of North and South Mulberry Wards, who are desirous of forming themselves into a Uniform Volunteer Corps are requested to meet on Friday evening, 11th inst. at the House of J. Hardy, Swan Tavern, North Third Street.

May 8.

Washington, Commissioners Office,
7th May, 1798.

THE Commissioners will receive proposals until the 20th of June next, for building in the City of Washington, one of the Executive Offices for the United States, of the following external dimensions:—148 feet in length, and 57 feet 6 inches in breadth; cellar walls 30 inches: first story 23 inches; and second story 18 inches; partition walls averaging 15 inches; to contain on the ground floor 14 rooms; same number on the second story; and in the roof 8 rooms, with a passage. The whole external of the building to be of stock brick; the inside walls of hard burnt brick; cellars of best foundation stone, to the height of the girders; the outside walls, as far as they shew above ground, to the plinth, to be of plain ashlar free stone; soles of windows, sills of doors and string course, of free stone. The house to be covered with cypress shingles; the rooms in general to be 16 feet by 20, finished in a plain, neat manner, of the best materials; six small rooms to be groined.

A plan and elevation of said building, and bill of particulars, are lodged in the office, for the inspection of those who may wish to contract; also, a copy of said bill, at the office of Clement Biddle, Esq. at Philadelphia.

Proposals, sealed up, will be received until the 20th June next, on which day, the board will proceed to contract with such person, as shall appear under all circumstances, to offer the best terms.

Per order of the Commissioners.

THOMAS MUNROE, *Clerk.*

may 11. 22wt20Je

TO BE LET,
And Possession given Immediately.

THAT well known stand called Small's tavern, sign of the Black-horse at the east end of Bedford. This stand is attended with many advantages; there are two houses, the one stone and the other frame adjoining each other, well finished and upon a very convenient plan; the stabling new and large and a pump at the door—besides, there are but two taverns in the town. The terms and time of leasing will be made known by application to

Dr. John Anderson,
of the town of Bedford.

may 11. 1aw6w

A Person
Properly qualified, by applying at the Office of this Gazette, may meet with a Situation as a
School Master,
In a Country-Town, within a day's ride of Philadelphia.

may 11 *eo3t

For Sale,
Two cases of Scotch Threads,
Well assorted, and entitled to Drawback.
Apply at No 5, North Water Street.

may 11 *3t

A few Copies
Of the DISPATCHES from the American Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congress in the President's Message of the 3d inst. may be had at this Office.

Furnished Chambers---*To Let.*

THOSE Gentlemen, Members of Congress and others, wishing to engage for the next session of Congress, Chambers, furnished in a modern style, and in a very pleasant and central part of the city, may hear of them by applying at the office of this Gazette eo1w may 10.

A Country Seat.

TO BE LET for the summer season or by the year, the greater part of a large House, in a high, healthy situation, above the eight mile stone, on the Germantown road (occupied only by a newly married couple)—with stabling and convenience for keeping a carriage. For further particulars, enquire of CASPAR W. HAINES, in Germantown, or the subscriber, on the premises.

HEZEKIAH HUNTSMAN.

may 1. 2aw3w

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for such Plan of a Banking House, accompanied with sections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be so planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requested that the plans may be sent to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next.

april 19. tuths1Je

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glasgow*, perhaps he may pass by the name of *Glasgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very sore, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and has been employed at a saw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this county. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gaol, that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*

State of Maryland,
Somerset County, april 10. } may 4—4w

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz.

No. 3702, containing 5 shares } issued to Henry Ca-
3703 5 do. } zenove Nephew & Co
732 1 do. issued to Edwards and Co.
3188 5 do. issued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928 4 do. issued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All persons concerned are therefore called upon to shew cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application.

april 14 eo6w

136

74

WILL BE SOLD,

On Thurſday next at 7 o'clock in the Evening at the Merchants Coffee-House.

THE SLOOP

HARRIOT.

Now lying at Meſſrs. Willing & Francis's Wharf burthen 75 tons, three years old, well found and calculated for a Coaſter.

CONNELLY, & Co. Auctioneers.

may 8 dts.

For Sale, or Charter.

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

LAYING at Vine Street Wharf—burthen per regiſter two hundred and eighty-two tons. This veſſel has been about eighteen months off the ſtocks, and lately returned from a voyage to Holland. She is a prime ſailer, can be armed with leſs diſadvantage to her ſtowage than any veſſel in this port and may be ſea at a moderate expence. Apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's Wharf.

may 5 diw

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoſo, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty caſks Vinegar

And the ſaid

BRIG,

Alſo, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water ſtreet, South.

april 20. §

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, maſter.

ALSO,

The ſaid Brig for ſale,

And may take in immediately after diſcharged.

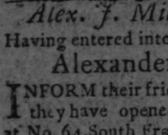
Apply to

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP



DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Maſter,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

FOR SALE,

A Houſe and 12 elegant Building Lots in Germantown.

ON Monday the 14th inſtant at 30 o'clock P. M. will be ſold by public auction on the premiſes.

The firſt Houſe in the village of Germantown ſituated on the right hand ſide of the Road leading from Philadelphia. Alſo 12 building lots adjoining the ſame, each containing 50 feet on front on the Germantown road, and extending 400 feet on depth.

N. B. A plan of the above lots may be ſeen previous to the day of ſale by applying to

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auctioneers*

May 7.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front-ſtreet.

HAVE FOR SALE,

30 Hogſheads Virginia Tobacco, of Frederickſburg and Falmouth Inſpections.
30 Hogſheads ditto of Richmond inſpection.

may 8. tod6t

Horſes on Sale.

Several valuable Horſes to be Sold, Which are perfectly well broke for either Ladies or Gentlemen; trials of them are allowed.

Apply to *T. SWANN*

at his Riding School Market-ſtreet, which is open every day for the purpoſe of teaching the art of Horſemanſhip, and the breaking and training of Horſes.

may 4. *tf

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.

February 19 §tf

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.

march 12. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Offices, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,		10	
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		50	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		75	
And if above one thouſand dollars,	1		
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			0
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from time to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Diſtricts for that purpoſe.

III.

The Supervisors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; Or ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection, or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Diſtricts

GIVEN under my Haud, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

March 10.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publiſhing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every aſſiſtance in their power to render it accurate and uſeful,

PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Philadelphia Price Current,

And Market Day Advertiſer.

To be publiſhed every Wedneſday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.

It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholeſale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boſton, New-York, Charleſton, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the Weſt Indies and elſewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of inſurance—the price of ſtocks—courſe of exchange, &c. &c. Likewiſe a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with ſuch marine and other intelligence as ſhall be thought uſeful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertiſements.

The price to ſubſcribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houſes, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subſcribers at a greater diſtance will have it ſent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

The publication ſhall commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number have ſubſcribed to pay the expence of conducting it.

☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wiſh of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer propoſes publiſhing this Price Current in a quarto ſize in preference to any other. And it is propoſed to embrace the Prices Current with ſuch other matter as may be moſt material to ſend abroad in the firſt two pages—appropriating the other two to ſuch matters as may be more immediately domeſtic, and to advertiſements.

Subſcriptions are received by ſaid Humphries, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-ſtreet, and Mr. Z. Pouliſon, jun. at his office in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and at the Philadelphia library.

Philadelphia, April 14. ſtf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built ſecond hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glaſſes and blinds in the doors, with or without harneſs.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouſe, Arch, below Sixth ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.

april 2 *2aw3w

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.

They have alſo For Sale,

Ell wide Perſians, Barnanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Cheſnut Street,

A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.

april 9 dtf

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order ſouth of High-ſtreet, pleaſe apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-ſtreets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Cheſnut-ſtreet; and north of High ſtreet, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act paſſed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The ſtamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Cuſtoms or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A diſcount at the rate of ſeven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inſpectors reſpectively, to any perſons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchaſe at one time or procure to be ſtamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties ſhall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided and ſold at the rates preſcribed by law, without any additional charge or expenſe on account of the price of Paper; but for ſtamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each ſkin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each ſkin of Vellum of medium ſize, which may be furniſhed at the expenſe of the United States and proportionally for any leſſer quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

WANTED,

APPROVED BILLS on Amſterdam—for which caſh will be given at the rate of thirty ſeven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23.

LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Elizabeth, captain Paiſlie, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE

300 canniſters SUGAR, of a ſuperior quality

ALSO,

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

China ware nankeen dining ſets, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers
Nankeens, black ſattins and taffities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and Engliſh umbrellas,

Together with a general aſſortment of European Goods—among which are

Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley ſteel, Spaniſh brown and white lead
Engliſh ſcythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-ſtreet,

No. 7, to be let, three ſtories high, ſuitable for any buſineſs.

4th mo. 5th §tf

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,

For Sale by the Subſcribers.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,
No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has aſſigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fiſher, Samuel W. Fiſher, and Thomas Wilſon.

All perſons who have demands are requeſted to furniſh their accounts without delay—and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt: Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

JUST RECEIVED.

And for ſale by W. Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreet, M. Carey 118 High-ſtreet T. Dobſon, 41 South Second-ſtreet and the Bookſellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, hiſtoric and deſcriptive:

By a Lady of Boſton.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Alluſion to the ſurrounding Proſpect—Invocation to the River and ſylvan Deities—to the Hiſtoric Muſe—Fiction diſcarded—Dedication to Waſhington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Perſonification of Fortune and Fame—Waſhington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political Hiſtory of the ſeveral States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boſton—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the ſafe Retreat of the Britiſh Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congreſs—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldies—The Poet's prophetic Apoſtrophe to the Progreſs of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

To be Let,

(And poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt of May)

A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and ſtables, at preſent in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third ſtreet.

april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As publiſhed in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the ſignature of

SCIPIO,

In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Oppoſition, &c.*

The following Certificates of *FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES*

STANDING on the Books of the treaſury, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, Captain Joſiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates ſuppoſed to be loſt, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormſby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour ſtreet, London, Widow, dated October 31, 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the ſaid office of the Treaſury of the United States,—and all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen ſhares Stock of the Bank of United States, in the name of William Manning, of Ormſby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five ſhares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the ſaid Bank of the United States,—and all perſons concerned therein are deſired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. 6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, ſtanding on the Books of ſaid Company in the name of Daniel Liſter, of Hackney, in the county of Middleſex, England—viz. No. 2151, repreſenting 13096 to 13105, ten ſhares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten ſhares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten ſhares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten ſhares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, which having been captured, ſaid certificates are ſuppoſed to be loſt; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the ſaid company.

Daniel Neal Liſter.

may 1 *d6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales ſuperior Madraſs blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, firſt quality
A few bales Baftas, Coſſaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 20 §

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the waters of Fiſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were ſold ten years ago for five ſhillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were ſurveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Waſhington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna now, or late in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

Theſe Lands, from their quality and ſituation, are a very deſirable object for any man who means to inveſt his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge; all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Caſks of Carolina Indigo,

Which will be ſold on reaſonable terms on a ſhort credit.

Robert Henderſon.

april 2 mw&s4w

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed preſbyterian miniſters and the poor and diſtreſſed widows and children of preſbyterian miniſters," that a meeting of ſaid corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the ſecond preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the diſpatch of all ſuch buſineſs as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

April 7. tawt16m